

Description

The present invention relates to duplex transmission of digital data.

Duplex transmission of signals within the same frequency band over a link such as a telephone line can be subject to problems due to echo effects, in particular so-called "talker echo" (referred to below simply as echo) where reception by a station of echo versions of its own transmitted signals interferes with its reception function. Echo cancellers are commonly used to alleviate this problem. For the purposes of this description, echo effects will be understood to include any effect caused by a station receiving residues of its own transmissions as for example residues due to impedance mismatch, inadequate filtering or, in a radio system, antenna misalignment.

European patent application published under No. 0112108A describes a radio system for duplex data transmission system with two stations each of which assesses the received error rate and sends a signal back to the other station where it is used to control that station's power.

According to the present invention there is provided a duplex data transmission system comprising first and second stations connected via a transmission path, in which each station has assessment means for assessing received signal quality, the first station has means for transmitting the results of its assessment to the second station, the second station has estimating means operable to estimate a transmitting power adjustment to be made, and at least one station includes adjustment means responsive to the results of the said estimate to effect an adjustment to its transmitting power, characterised in that the estimating means is operable in response to the results of the assessment made at the second station and that made by and communicated to it by the first station such that the signal-to-noise ratios of the signals received by the two stations shall be substantially in a predetermined relationship.

Other aspects of the invention are as recited in the claims.

One embodiment of the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a transmission system according to the invention; and Figure 2 is a timing chart illustrating the operation of the system of Figure 1.

Referring to figure 1 two stations 1, 2 serve for duplex transmission of digital data via a telephone line 3. The station 1 has a modem comprising a modulator 11 and demodulator decision circuit 12 and a hybrid circuit 13 for connection to the line 3. The hybrid and other components in the telephone

link give rise to echo and an echo canceller 14 is also included, as well as receiver processing circuitry 15 which is assumed to include an adaptive equaliser. Similar components are provided in the other station 2.

The residual echo after cancellation may in some circumstances give rise to problems and the arrangements to be described are aimed at alleviating this problem by adjusting the transmitted power levels. If, when both stations are transmitting at full power, one station is suffering reception errors due to echo, performance may be improved by reducing the transmitted power at that station by an amount which reduces or eliminates the echo problem yet does not result in impaired reception at the other station.

Normally in a line transmission system there will be constraints on the maximum power at which a station can transmit, and it will be desirable that one station should transmit at maximum power. Accordingly, one station will transmit at maximum power, and the other will adjust by reducing its power. It will of course be understood that where a station may increase its power (as for example when a radio channel has been subject to fading) then the adjustment may be an increase in transmission power. References to reducing power in the following will be understood merely as illustrations of power adjustments.

Assessment of the appropriate reduction is made during a training sequence at the commencement of a period of communication ("a call"). Each station has a measurement device (16, 26) which, during transmission by that station (the other station remaining idle) can measure the residual talker echo, and during reception (with its transmitter idle) can measure the residual noise and other signal impairments. The measurement device 16 receives, via a subtractor 17, the difference between the output of the receiver signal processing circuitry 15, and the digital data output of the decision circuit 12. Where a known training sequence is used this could instead be synthesised locally by a synthesiser 18. Again, similar components are provided in the other station. A control unit 19 (which in practice will conveniently be located at the station as shown herein) receives the output of the measurement device 16 and controls the modem operation during the sequence.

A typical sequence is illustrated in figure 2. Transmission by station 1 to station 2 is illustrated in line A, reverse transmission in line B. At time t1, station 1 initiates a call by transmission (at full power) to station 2. Station 2 then responds from time t2 onward by transmitting a training sequence; this is a predetermined sequence (or could be simply carrier if adaptive equalisation and/or echo cancellation is not used). It is terminated by an

END code at time t3. The first part of this period (t2 to t2') is allowed for operation of the echo canceller 24 and adaptive equaliser 15. From t2' to t3, the measurement device 16 in station 1 monitors the received signal to measure residual noise and other impairments after the adaptive equalisation and processing, whilst the corresponding device in station 2 measures the uncanceled talker echo.

Following reception of the END code at station 1, the latter transmits a similar training sequence at time t4. The two stations again measure the received signal level and echo from t4' to t5 but of course their roles are now reversed.

In order for the measured results to be meaningful, the measured results must be related to the received signal level either by measuring the latter, or (as assumed below) providing a.g.c. so that the measurements are relative to a standard level. In the case of station 1, the gain level during the reception test must be held during the transmission test so that the echo measurement is made at the same gain. In station 2 the receiving measurement must be scaled to the receiver gain (set arbitrarily or by agc during prior reception) during transmission.

Next (time t6) station 1 (for example) transmits the echo and noise information that it has measured to station 2. The control unit 29 in station 2 is now in possession of all the measured information from the measuring devices 16, 26 and now calculates (at time t7) any required power adjustment.

The simplest case is that of symmetric duplex, where the signal to noise ratio (SNR) requirements for satisfactory transmission are the same at both ends. The control unit 29 determines for each station; relative to a standard received signal level (and taking into account any gain scaling).

- the mean square value e_1^2 , e_2^2 of the uncanceled talker echo upon reception by that station
- the mean square value n_1^2 , n_2^2 of the residual received noise and other impairments upon reception at that station
- the sum of e^2 and n^2 gives an estimate of the receiver SNR at that station

If the two values for receiver SNR are the same for both stations, no action is required. If, say, the SNR is lower at station 2, then the transmitted power at station 2 should be reduced. This will improve the SNR at station 2 (by reducing talker echo) whilst the SNR at station 1 will be reduced due to reduction of the received signal power. The optimum power reduction is often that which will give similar SNR's at both ends.

This may be determined as follows. Assuming the transmitting power at Station 1 is reduced by a factor k (k > 1) then the normalised total receiver

error (ie the reciprocal of the SNR) at station 1 is:

$$k_1 e_1^2 + n_1^2$$

That at station 2 is:

$$(e_2^2 + n_2^2)/k_1$$

since the effect of the errors is now relative to a reduced received signal level. This assumes that n_2^2 is mainly noise and does not reduce substantially with k. (If on the other hand n_2^2 were dominated by signal level dependent factors such as listener echo and other forms of distortion the appropriate expression would be $e_2^2/k + n_2^2$. A more sophisticated system might attempt to assess the relative contributions)

If these two terms are to be equal, then:

$$k_1 e_1^2 + n_1^2 = (e_2^2 + n_2^2)/k_1$$

which can readily be solved for k_1 , taking of course the positive root. If the solution for k_1 is greater than unity, this implies that the power reduction should in fact be made at station 2, and a corresponding calculation must be done for station 2.

The above description assumes a fixed power limit (whether regulatory or practical) on the maximum transmitted power in each direction. In a situation where, a power reduction at one station would permit an increase at the other, this could if desired be done, and taken into account in the calculations discussed.

In other situations the power may be limited mainly by the demands of economy or security. In these cases the power may be adjusted at the two stations to the minimum required to give a desired transmission rate, the same or different in each direction. The above calculation enables the relative power transmitted from the two stations to be set. The absolute power to be transmitted from both stations can then be raised or lowered by 3dB for each bit/symbol increase or decrease in capacity required.

Having determined which station (if any) should reduce power and the degree of reduction, the control unit 29 transmits this result to station 1 at time t8. At time t9, the control unit at the station which is to reduce power controls its modulator accordingly, whilst that at the other station informs its demodulator to make any appropriate adjustment to accommodate the resulting reduction in the received signal level. Strictly, this is not necessary if a.g.c. is permitted to restore the received

signal level, but it is preferred to preserve the signal loss and adjust the demodulator decision circuit.

Once the above procedures are complete, duplex transmission can commence (at time t_{10}). (In practice, duplex operation can commence earlier but clearly the maximum data rate cannot be used until the power adjustment has been effected).

The separate measurement of echo e and noise n permits an analytical solution. Alternatively a trial and error solution may be performed by reducing the transmitted signal level at the station having the inferior receiver SNR in, for example, steps of 3dB, until approximately equal performance is achieved in both directions. In this case, separate measurements are not necessary and a single measurement of total error at each end may be made during duplex transmission.

In the case of asymmetric duplex, the SNR requirements at the station receiving the higher data rate will normally be greater and this must be taken into account in the above described estimation process. Normally the station transmitting at the lower data rate will be the one to reduce power and the system may be simplified slightly if this assumption is made - though if the roles of the high and low data rate stations are liable to be reversed then two calculations, for power reduction at either station when transmitting at the low rate, will need to be made.

Another approach that may be adopted is where one specifies for the asymmetrical system that a fixed data rate used be for the lower rate direction (eg 2400 bit/s) and that the higher rate be selected according to the available transmission performance - for example 9600 bit/s may be specified but the system permitted to drop back to 7200 or even 4800 bit/s if the available SNR is not sufficient to sustain reasonable quality at 9600 bit/s.

In that case, the adjustment decision can be based solely on the measurements made at the lower rate received; the transmitting power of the lower rate transmitter is reduced (if appropriate) to a level just sufficient to maintain a predetermined SNR at the lower rate receiver. The measurements made at the higher rate receiver can then be used to determine which data rate is to be employed for the higher rate direction.

In general, the properties of a transmission link between two stations can be expected to vary from time to time - eg due to switching of transmission path sections, or because one station communicates with various other stations with different path lengths and/or station equaliser echo cancelling characteristics. It has been envisaged above that a power reduction will be assessed at the commencement of a call and remain fixed for the

duration of the call; however facilities for readjustment during a call may be provided if desired. Conversely, the properties of a permanent "private wire" link between two stations may not vary at all and in this case a single adjustment - eg using ancillary equipment temporarily connected to the stations - at the time of installation may suffice.

A further possibility is simply to use a fixed power reduction in the lower rate transmitting direction as a compromise setting for a limited range of transmission links, and omit any measurement procedure.

One example of a situation in which the above described system may be used is in facsimile transmission equipment.

Whilst any suitable form of modulation and communication protocols may be employed, one example is the CCITT recommendation V32. The training sequences provided by the recommendation for equaliser/echo canceller adaptation may, if time permits, be used for the measurements described. If not, those sequences may be lengthened, or the following "rate signals" employed for the measurement function. One example of a modified version of the V32 modulation standard, suitable for the lower bit-rate side of an asymmetric system, which also permits selection of alternative point constellations in the Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) diagram for the purpose of transmitted power reduction, is described in our co-pending PCT application published as WO 88/04500, having the same priority date as the present application.

Claims

1. A duplex data transmission system comprising first and second stations (1, 2) connected via a transmission path (3), in which each station has assessment means (16, 26) for assessing received signal quality, the first station (1) has means (11) for transmitting the results of its assessment to the second station (2), the second station (2) has estimating means (29) operable to estimate a transmitting power adjustment to be made, and at least one station includes adjustment means responsive to the results of the said estimate to effect an adjustment to its transmitting power, characterised in that the estimating means (2) is operable in response to the results of the assessment made at the second station (2) and that made by and communicated to it by the first station (1) such that the signal-to-noise ratios of the signals received by the two stations shall be substantially in a predetermined relationship.



signal level, but it is preferred to preserve the signal loss and adjust the demodulator decision circuit.

Once the above procedures are complete, duplex transmission can commence (at time t_{10}). (In practice, duplex operation can commence earlier but clearly the maximum data rate cannot be used until the power adjustment has been effected).

The separate measurement of echo e and noise n permits an analytical solution. Alternatively a trial and error solution may be performed by reducing the transmitted signal level at the station having the inferior receiver SNR in, for example, steps of 3dB, until approximately equal performance is achieved in both directions. In this case, separate measurements are not necessary and a single measurement of total error at each end may be made during duplex transmission.

In the case of asymmetric duplex, the SNR requirements at the station receiving the higher data rate will normally be greater and this must be taken into account in the above described estimation process. Normally the station transmitting at the lower data rate will be the one to reduce power and the system may be simplified slightly if this assumption is made - though if the roles of the high and low data rate stations are liable to be reversed then two calculations, for power reduction at either station when transmitting at the low rate, will need to be made.

Another approach that may be adopted is where one specifies for the asymmetrical system that a fixed data rate used be for the lower rate direction (eg 2400 bit/s) and that the higher rate be selected according to the available transmission performance - for example 9600 bit/s may be specified but the system permitted to drop back to 7200 or even 4800 bit/s if the available SNR is not sufficient to sustain reasonable quality at 9600 bit/s.

In that case, the adjustment decision can be based solely on the measurements made at the lower rate received; the transmitting power of the lower rate transmitter is reduced (if appropriate) to a level just sufficient to maintain a predetermined SNR at the lower rate receiver. The measurements made at the higher rate receiver can then be used to determine which data rate is to be employed for the higher rate direction.

In general, the properties of a transmission link between two stations can be expected to vary from time to time - eg due to switching of transmission path sections, or because one station communicates with various other stations with different path lengths and/or station equaliser echo cancelling characteristics. It has been envisaged above that a power reduction will be assessed at the commencement of a call and remain fixed for the

duration of the call; however facilities for readjustment during a call may be provided if desired. Conversely, the properties of a permanent "private wire" link between two stations may not vary at all and in this case a single adjustment - eg using ancillary equipment temporarily connected to the stations - at the time of installation may suffice.

A further possibility is simply to use a fixed power reduction in the lower rate transmitting direction as a compromise setting for a limited range of transmission links, and omit any measurement procedure.

One example of a situation in which the above described system may be used is in facsimile transmission equipment.

Whilst any suitable form of modulation and communication protocols may be employed, one example is the CCITT recommendation V32. The training sequences provided by the recommendation for equaliser/echo canceller adaptation may, if time permits, be used for the measurements described. If not, those sequences may be lengthened, or the following "rate signals" employed for the measurement function. One example of a modified version of the V32 modulation standard, suitable for the lower bit-rate side of an asymmetric system, which also permits selection of alternative point constellations in the Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) diagram for the purpose of transmitted power reduction, is described in our co-pending PCT application published as WO 88/04500, having the same priority date as the present application.

Claims

1. A duplex data transmission system comprising first and second stations (1, 2) connected via a transmission path (3), in which each station has assessment means (16, 26) for assessing received signal quality, the first station (1) has means (11) for transmitting the results of its assessment to the second station (2), the second station (2) has estimating means (29) operable to estimate a transmitting power adjustment to be made, and at least one station includes adjustment means responsive to the results of the said estimate to effect an adjustment to its transmitting power, characterised in that the estimating means (2) is operable in response to the results of the assessment made at the second station (2) and that made by and communicated to it by the first station (1) such that the signal-to-noise ratios of the signals received by the two stations shall be substantially in a predetermined relationship.



2. A transmission system according to claim 1, in which the transmission path (3) comprises a wire link.
3. A transmission system according to claim 1 or 2 in which the estimating means (29) in the second station (2) are operable, selectively in dependence on the results of the estimate, to effect an adjustment of the transmitting power at the second station (2) and/or to effect transmission to the first station (1) of a power adjustment signal, adjustment means at the first station being responsive to receipt of such signal to effect a transmitting power adjustment at the first station.
4. A transmission system according to claim 1 or 2 in which one station transmits at a maximum power and the adjustment means of the other station effects a reduction in that station's transmitting power.
5. A transmission system according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the data rates of the two transmission directions are the same and the predetermined relationship is equality.
6. A transmission system according to any one of the preceding claims in which the assessment means (16, 26) of a station comprises means for measuring echo during a training sequence of transmission by that station and measuring received signal impairments during a training sequence of transmission by the other station.
7. A transmission system according to any one of claims 1 to 5 in which the assessment means (16, 26) of a station is arranged to measure the total of echo and received signal impairments during duplex transmission.
8. A transmission system according to claim 6 in which the estimating (29) means is arranged to calculate the transmitting power adjustment.
9. A transmission system according to claim 7 in which the estimating means (29) is arranged to determine the transmitting power adjustment by an iterative process of adjustment steps and re-measurement steps.
10. A duplex data transmission station (1) for use in a transmission system, comprising assessment means (16, 17) for assessing the quality of a signal received from another station in the system and estimating means (19) operable in response thereto for generating a signal which indicates a power adjustment to be made by

the station or the other station, characterised in that the station includes means (5) for receiving the results of a received signal quality assessment by the other station, and the estimating means (19) is operable in response to the results of both assessments to estimate a transmitting power adjustment to be made such that the signal-to-noise ratio of the signal received by the station is substantially in a predetermined relationship to that received by the other station.

11. A station according to claim 10, in which the estimating means (19) is operable to estimate a power adjustment which maintains the signal-to-noise ratios substantially equal.
12. A method of duplex data transmission between first and second stations in which received signal quality is assessed at each station, and at least one station effects an adjustment to its transmitted power, characterised in that the results of the assessments are transmitted to estimating means which estimates, in response to the results of both assessments, a power adjustment to be made so as to bring the signal-to-noise ratios received by the two stations substantially into a predetermined relationship.
13. A method according to claim 12 in which the control means is located at a station.

Patentansprüche

1. Duplex-Datenübertragungssystem, das umfaßt: eine erste und zweite Station (1, 2), die über einen Übertragungspfad (3) verbunden sind, wobei jede Station eine Bewertungseinrichtung (16, 26) zum Bewerten der empfangenen Signalqualität aufweist, die erste Station (1) eine Einrichtung (11) zum Übertragen der Ergebnisse ihrer Bewertung zu der zweiten Station (2) aufweist, die zweite Station (2) Abschätzreinrichtungen (29) aufweist, die betreibbar sind, um eine Übertragungsleistungseinstellung abzuschätzen, die zu machen ist, und mindestens eine Station eine Einstelleinrichtung enthält, die auf die Ergebnisse der Abschätzung antwortet, um eine Einstellung ihrer Übertragungsleistung zu bewirken,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

die Abschätzereinrichtung (2) in Antwort auf die Ergebnisse der bei der zweiten Station (2) durchgeführten Bewertung betreibbar ist, die durch die erste Station (1) durchgeführt ist und



- ihr mitgeteilt wurde, so daß die Signal-zu-Rausch-Verhältnisse der Signale, die durch die zwei Stationen empfangen sind, im wesentlichen in einer vorbestimmten Beziehung sein sollen.
2. Übertragungssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Übertragungspfad (3) eine Drahtverbindung umfaßt.
 3. Übertragungssystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Abschätzeinrichtungen (29) in der zweiten Station (2) wahlweise in Abhängigkeit von den Ergebnissen der Abschätzung betreibbar sind, um eine Einstellung der Übertragungsleistung bei der zweiten Station (2) zu bewirken, und/oder eine Übertragung zu der ersten Station (1) eines Leistungseinstellungssignals zu bewirken, wobei eine Einstellungseinrichtung bei der ersten Station auf einen Empfang eines derartigen Signals antwortet, um eine Übertragungsleistungseinstellung bei der ersten Station zu bewirken.
 4. Übertragungssystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei eine Station bei einer maximalen Leistung überträgt und die Einstelleinrichtung der anderen Station eine Reduktion bei der Übertragungsleistung jener Station bewirkt.
 5. Übertragungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die Datenraten der zwei Übertragungsrichtungen die gleichen sind und die vorbestimmte Beziehung Gleichheit ist.
 6. Übertragungssystem nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Bewertungseinrichtung (16, 26) einer Station eine Einrichtung zum Messen eines Echos umfaßt, und zwar während einer Übungsfolge der Übertragung durch jene Station und zum Messen von Beeinträchtigungen des empfangenen Signals während einer Übungsfolge der Übertragung durch die andere Station.
 7. Übertragungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die Bewertungseinrichtung (16, 26) einer Station angeordnet ist, um das gesamte Echo und Beeinträchtigungen des empfangenen Signals während einer Duplex-Übertragung zu messen.
 8. Übertragungssystem nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Abschätzeinrichtung (29) angeordnet ist, um die Übertragungsleistungseinstellung zu berechnen.
 9. Übertragungssystem nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Abschätzeinrichtung (29) angeordnet ist, um die Übertragungsleistungseinstellung durch einen iterativen Prozeß der Einstellungsschritte und der wiederholten Meßschritte zu bestimmen.
 10. Duplex-Datenübertragungsstation (1) zur Anwendung bei einem Übertragungssystem, die umfaßt: eine Bewertungseinrichtung (16, 17) zum Bewerten der Qualität eines Signals, das von einer anderen Station in dem System empfangen ist, und eine Abschätzeinrichtung (19), die in Antwort darauf betreibbar ist zum Erzeugen eines Signals, das anzeigt, daß eine Leistungseinstellung durch die Station oder die andere Station zu machen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Station einer Einrichtung (5) zum Empfangen der Ergebnisse einer Qualitätsbewertung eines empfangenen Signals durch die andere Station enthält, und daß die Abschätzeinrichtung (19) in Antwort auf die Ergebnisse beider Bewertungen zum Abschätzen einer Übertragungsleistungseinstellung, die durchzuführen ist, betreibbar ist, so daß das Signal-zu-Rausch-Verhältnis des Signals, das durch die Station empfangen ist, im wesentlichen in einer vorbestimmten Beziehung zu jenem ist, das durch die andere Station empfangen ist.
 11. Station nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Abschätzeinrichtung (19) betreibbar ist, um eine Leistungseinstellung abzuschätzen, die die Signal-zu-Rausch-Verhältnisse im wesentlichen gleich beibehält.
 12. Verfahren einer Duplex-Datenübertragung zwischen einer ersten und einer zweiten Station, wobei eine Qualität eines empfangenen Signals bei jeder Station bewertet wird, und mindestens eine Station eine Einstellung ihrer übertragenen Leistung bewirkt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ergebnisse der Bewertungen zu einer Abschätzeinrichtung übertragen werden, die in Antwort auf die Ergebnisse beider Bewertungen eine Leistungseinstellung abschätzt, die zu machen ist, um die Signal-zu-Rausch-Verhältnisse, die durch die zwei Stationen empfangen sind, im wesentlichen in eine vorbestimmte Beziehung zu bringen.
 13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Steuereinrichtung bei einer Station angeordnet ist.



Revendications

1. Un système de transmission de données en duplex comprenant une première et une deuxième stations (1, 2) reliées par l'intermédiaire d'un trajet de transmission (3), dans lequel chaque station est pourvue d'un moyen d'évaluation (16, 26) pour évaluer la qualité des signaux reçus, la première station (1) est pourvue d'un moyen (11) de transmission, à la deuxième station (2), des résultats de son évaluation, la deuxième station (2) est pourvue d'un moyen d'estimation (29) susceptible d'estimer un ajustement de puissance de transmission à réaliser, et au moins une station inclut un moyen d'ajustement sensible aux résultats de ladite estimation pour effectuer un ajustement de sa puissance de transmission, caractérisé en ce que le moyen d'estimation (2) est susceptible d'agir en réponse aux résultats de l'évaluation réalisée à la deuxième station (2) et de celle qui a été réalisée et qui lui a été communiquée par la première station (1) d'une manière telle que les rapports signal-sur-bruit des signaux reçus par les deux stations soient sensiblement conformes à une relation prédéterminée.
2. Un système de transmission selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le trajet de transmission (3) comprend une liaison par câble.
3. Un système de transmission selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel le moyen d'estimation (29) de la deuxième station (2) peut agir, sélectivement en fonction des résultats de l'estimation, afin d'effectuer à la deuxième station (2) un ajustement de la puissance de transmission et/ou pour effectuer une transmission, vers la première station, d'un signal d'ajustement de puissance, le moyen d'ajustement à la première station étant sensible à la réception d'un tel signal pour effectuer à la première station un ajustement de puissance de transmission.
4. Un système de transmission selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel une station transmet à une puissance maximale et le moyen d'ajustement de l'autre station effectue une réduction de la puissance de transmission de cette station.
5. Un système de transmission selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 dans lequel les fréquences de données des deux directions de transmission sont les mêmes et la relation prédéterminée est l'égalité.
6. Un système de transmission selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel le moyen d'évaluation (16, 26) d'une station comprend un moyen prévu pour mesurer l'écho, pendant une séquence d'apprentissage de transmission par cette station, et pour mesurer des réductions de qualité des signaux reçus pendant une séquence d'apprentissage de transmission par l'autre station.
7. Un système de transmission selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel le moyen d'estimation (16, 26) d'une station est agencé pour mesurer la totalité de l'écho et des réductions de qualités de signaux reçus pendant une transmission en duplex.
8. Un système de transmission selon la revendication 6 dans lequel le moyen d'estimation (29) est agencé pour calculer l'ajustement de puissance de transmission.
9. Un système de transmission selon la revendication 7 dans lequel le moyen d'estimation (29) est agencé pour déterminer l'ajustement de puissance de transmission par un processus itératif d'étapes d'ajustement et d'étapes de nouvelles mesures.
10. Une station de transmission de données en duplex (1) à utiliser dans un système de transmission, comprenant un moyen d'évaluation (16, 17) pour évaluer la qualité d'un signal reçu d'une autre station du système et un moyen d'estimation (19) susceptible d'engendrer en réponse à ceci un signal qui indique un ajustement de puissance à effectuer par la station ou par l'autre station, caractérisée en ce que la station inclut un moyen (5) de réception des résultats d'une évaluation, réalisée par l'autre station, de qualité de signaux reçus et le moyen d'estimation (19) est susceptible d'estimer, en réponse au résultat des deux évaluations, un ajustement de puissance de transmission à réaliser d'une manière telle que le rapport signal-sur-bruit du signal reçu par la station présente sensiblement une relation prédéterminée avec celui qui est reçu par l'autre station.
11. Une station selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le moyen d'estimation (19) est susceptible d'estimer un ajustement de puissance qui maintient sensiblement égaux les rapports signal-sur-bruit.
12. Un procédé de transmission de données en duplex entre une première et une deuxième



stations dans lequel une qualité de signaux
reçus est évaluée à chaque station, et au
moins une station effectue un ajustement de
sa puissance transmise, caractérisé en ce que
les résultats des évaluations sont transmis à 5
un moyen d'estimation qui estime, en réponse
aux résultats des deux évaluations, un ajuste-
ment de puissance à réaliser de façon à ame-
ner sensiblement à une relation prédéterminée
les rapports signal-sur-bruit reçus par les deux 10
stations.

13. Un procédé selon la revendication 12 dans
lequel le moyen de régulation est situé à une
station. 15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55